DAILY REPORT
COMMENTS

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GDR DAILY COMPARES NATO, WARSAW PACT WEAPONS

AU241436 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 23 Aug 83 p 7

[E. Berger Report: "How the West Fabricates a Superiority in Tanks"]

[Text] What is the actual situation concerning the Western figures about the balance of military forces, used to justify the imperialist arms drive in the sphere of conventional arms? A. Laue from Weissenfels asks.

An "overwhelming superiority" of the Warsaw Pact in the sphere of conventional weapons is one of the most often peddled lies used in the NATO sector. A three-to-one relationship to the disadvantage of NATO is "computed". It is maintained that the USSR has three times as many warships as the United States. And whenever the apologists of the arms race need it, they attribute weapons gaps to the highly armed imperialist armed forces, using fabricated figures, in order to convince voters of the "communist threat" and to prompt parliaments to approve more and more millions for stepped-up armament.

But in doing so the truth about the actual relationship of forces is always the victim, because it is impossible simply to set against each other the numbers of tanks, warplanes, vessels or divisions in order to arrive at a valid statement about the relationship of forces.

Here are a few examples: an FRG magazine has proved how the so often cited Warsaw Pact "superiority" in tanks comes about. "In order to attribute to the Eastern Bloc states a triple superiority in tanks, all the tanks that have been commissioned since World War II are counted -- even oldtimers of the T-34 type have been included in the statistics. But in listing NATO defenses, several thousand armored vehicles of the reserves were 'forgotten'," it was reported. But even this is only half of the truth. In order to assess the real proportions the fact must be taken into account that NATO possesses four times more antitank weapons than the Warsaw Pact, something which more than merely compensates for the minor difference in the number of tanks.

In listing tactical air forces, the Warsaw Pact does indeed possess more warplanes. But this difference is more than compensated for by NATO's possessing almost twice as many helicopters and the capability of its warplanes to carry three times as many bombs. The situation is similar with respect to naval forces. What sense is there in a comparison stating that in numbers of ships the Soviet Fleet is three times as big as the U.S. Navy? It is only a comparison of tonnages which provides a clear idea. This figure is 4.5 million tons for the United States, but only 2.6 million tons for the USSR.

A rough idea of the relationship between conventional armed forces can be obtained from a comparison of combat-ready divisions, that is, of divisions which can be employed for combat actions without additional mobilization measures: there are 78 divisions of the Warsaw Pact facing the 94 NATO divisions (also counting those of Spain). What must be taken into consideration, however, is ther personnel strength: a U.S. division numbers 16,000-19,000 men, and the strength of a Bundeswehr division is even 20,000 men, whereas a division of a Warsaw Pact country has a meximum of 11,000 men.

It is true, though, that the overall number of divisions of the USSR ground forces is greater than that of the United States, but this is only natural in view of the geographical and strategic location of the USSR, which has a state border which is roughly 67,000 kilometers long and must protect land borders of more than 20,000 kilometers.

The facts confirm that there exists a balanced equilibrium of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the field of conventional weapons despite numerous disparities in some branches. If nevertheless the lie of an "overwhelming conventional superiority" of the Warsaw Pact member states is being peddled, this is done in order to justify the unparalleled Western conventional arms drive. With the NATO long-term arms program of 1978, the United States and NATO are striving to achieve military superiority in the field of conventional armaments as well.

WEST FAILS TO RESPOND TO EAST'S PEACE EFFORTS

For the text of a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 August article by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and secretary, East-West military relations, see the 24 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages F 1-5.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU221340 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram of greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

The national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania affords us the opportunity to send the Romanian people our sincere greetings and best wishes for their development and prosperity on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and ourselves personally. We wish that the friendly relations between our two peoples develop uninterruptedly.

MINING SECTOR CLAIMS JAN-JUL 83 PLAN EXCEEDED

AU231110 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Aug 83

["New Achievements by the Working People of Mines and the Upgrading Factories" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA) — During the January-July period this year, the miners and the workers of copper upgrading factories claimed distinction particularly for their higher achievements on the front of production. Over this period they gave over the task 3,000 tons of copper ore, 600 tons of concentrate, 500 tons of pyrite etc. The tasks were fulfilled and overfulfilled in all the copper mines. The plan was perceptibly overfulfilled by the miners of Gjegjan, Kukes District, and those of Shkoder District. High achievements were also recorded by the working people of the upgrading factories of this mineral in Fushe-Arrez and in Rehove.

Likewise, 2,000 tons of iron-nickel ore, 800 tons of rock salt, 200 tons of magnesium, 2,500 tons of quartz were delivered over the task of the 7-month period. The two iron and nickel mines rhythmically supplied the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine with the planned mineral quantitites. Meanwhile, 15,000 tons of iron-nickel over the plan were delivered to export. Satisfactory indexes in the realisation of the tasks were also recorded particularly by the collective of the chromium mine in Kalimash, Kukes District.

Over the 7-month period, great attention was devoted to the mineral work and great volumes of work were carried out in these indexes. Thus, in the Kalimash mine there were carried out 300 meter linear drilling over the task, in that of Gjegjan 100 meter linear, in the copper mine in Shkoder this index was overfulfilled by 80 meter linear etc.

FOUR DISTRICTS REPORT WHEAT HARVEST TO HOXHA

AU231929 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Summary] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, continues to receive letters from various districts reporting on the fulfillment and surpassing of the wheat production plans.

The letter of the Diber District AWP Aktiv states that "Diber District realized and surpassed the wheat production and delivery plan, providing 7,000 quintals of wheat more than planned. A yield of 25 quintals per hectare was taken on a district scale, as against the planned 24 quintals, or 4.7 quintals per hectare more than last year." Many brigades throughout the district took up to 50 or 60 quintals per hectare. The possibilities exist for even further increasing production in the future.

The Pogradec District AWP Committee Plenum also sent a letter to Enver Hoxha in which it states: "The cooperativists and other agricultural workers in Pogradec District completed this year's wheat harvesting 15 days before schedule and fulfilled its production play by 102.4 percent. The average yield for this year is 25.5 quintals per hectare, or, 3.6 quintals per hectare more than last year, thus providing 5,000 quintals of wheat more than planned."

The Skrapar District AWP Aktiv reports that the agricultural workers in this district fulfilled the wheat production plans. "A yield of 1.8 quintals per hectare more than last year was taken on a district scale." Some 90 out of the 154 brigades overfulfilled the plan.

The Puke District AWP Aktiv also sent a letter to Enver Hoxha reporting its achievements in wheat production. The letter states that 6.5 quintals per hectare more than last year were taken.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS AT LUSHNJE MEETING -- The Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions for Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry organized a meeting with cotton growers in Lushnje District. Taking part were cadres, specialists, and activists of the agricultural trade unions in Lushnje, Fier, Berat, Durres, and Vlore, directors of district state organs, and others. Also taking part were Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Minister of Light and Food Industry Vito Kapo; Nimet Cani, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions for Agriculture, and other comrades. The meeting discussed this year's work for intensification of cotton growing and gave examples of advanced experience. Future tasks in this sector were also discussed. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 83 AU]

OFFICIALS AT SARANDE MEETING -- A rally was organized in Sarande District on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this district's stand against the nazi-fascist occupiers. Attending the rally was Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was opened by Stefan Girjako, chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee. Besnik Bekteshi greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha personally. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 83 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU241855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] At the Evksinograd residence in Varna Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee and chairman of the Mozambique side of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique. During the talks, it was noted that the long-term program for economic cooperation and for planning coordination as well as the development of the economic and scientific-technical relations, particularly in wood industry and in the wood-processing industry, in the production of valuable construction materials and in agriculture are being successfully fulfilled.

Marcelino dos Santos expressed gratitude for the fruitful cooperation, assistance and aid rendered by Bulgaria for the development of his country's economy.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, also attended the friendly talks.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Sofia, Aug 24 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement was signed in Tokyo between the Bulgarian Union of Research Workers and the Union of Japanese Scientists. It provides for a number of useful forms of exchange of scientific information, literature and specialists. The Bulgarian and Japanese scientists have expressed their readiness to rally their efforts in the struggle for detente and disarmament, in the struggle for peace. The agreement was signed by the chairmen of the two unions, Academician Kiril Bratanov and Professor Hara. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Aug 83 AU]

POSSIBILITY OF REVITALIZED 'PRAGUE SPRING' SEEN

PM241533 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 21-22 Aug 83 p 7

[Jiri Pelikan article: "But the "Spring' Is Alive"]

[Text] Fifteen years ago, Soviet tanks stifled the great hope of the Czechoslovak people and the whole international workers' movement of building a socialist society with democracy, self-management, and freedom. It would be a good thing to recall that in August 1968 Brezhnev said that he had sent his armed forces to Czechoslovakia at the Czeschollovak Government's request and that the Soviet soldiers only intended to stay in that country for the short time required to "normalize" the situation.

But after 15 years, no Czechoslovak leader has felt it his duty or had the courage to place his signature on that appeal for "fraternal help." The reason is simple: No such appeal existed, and the text which was published in PRAVDA (which means 'the truth' in English!) was simply invented by the Soviets. Despite the public statements by Husak and Brezhnev on the "success and extension" of the "normalization," the Soviet forces, with 100,000 men, thousands of tanks, aircraft, and missiles, are still in Czechoslovakia.

What does this mean? It means that the Soviet leaders have realized that the regime imposed by the August 1968 invasion has not found any consensus among the majority of the population. To keep it on its feet it is necessary to maintain the military occupation of Czechoslovakia and the repression, in other words, it is only possible to govern by fear.

Czechoslovakia is not the only country in the Soviet bloc where the regime is maintained against the will of the majority of citizens. While the Husak regime was able to exploit the results of the economic reforms in the sixties and was thus able to buy the political loyalty or at least the passivity of a section of the population with a kind of consumer society, Czechoslovakia was not a great burden for Moscow. But when the economic crisis began and the negative results of a centralist, bureaucratic administration emerged, producing first stagnation and then a reduction in living standards for the majority of citizens, accompanied by requests for economic aid from the Soviets, Czechoslovakia, too, became an irksome burden, in addition to "Mother Moscow's poor relations, like the Cubans, Poles, Ethiopians, Angolans, and many others. Through purges and police repression, the best writers, artists, scientists, journalists, and other intellectuals were condemned to silence or forced into exile. Almost 500,000 Communists, including the best Marxist theoreticians and activists, lost their party cards and also their jobs. The persecution of the church and Christians in Czechoslovakia has no parallel in other Eastern bloc countries. As a result of making young people pay for their parents' commitment by excluding them from universities and senseless action against pop and rock music, the regime is now having to face young people's growing hostility.

[With such encumbrances, Husak's Czechoslovakia is becoming a rather irksome ally even for the USSR. But Brezhnev was too bound by his personal responsibility for the August 1968 military intervention to be able to end the stagnation in Prague, symbolized by the Husak-Bilak team, which has been governing the country for 15 years. The situation changed with Brezhnev's death and Andropov's appointment. This does not mean that it is possible to cancel Brezhnev's 1968 decision and that Dubcek can return to political life with the rehabilitation of the "Prague Spring's" ideas.

Anybody who is well acquainted with Soviet society must know that the struggle for the Brezhnev administration's real succession has only just begun and that it takes a great deal of time to be able to change men and policies. But there is no lack of positive signs: Dubcek sent his best wishes to Andropov and the latter found a way of answering him. The same Andropov has made it known that he considers the 1968 Soviet intervention as a fait accompli, but also that he regards the method of "normalization" over the past 15 years as too harsh and counterproductive. It seems that Andropov prefers the Kadar-style "normalization" in Hungary, where, after a short period of harsh repression, a consensus or at least a benevolent neutrality was sought from the population.

Husak, too, wanted to become a "Czechoslovak Kadar" when he came to power in April 1969. But it was very difficult for him because he came after the period of great freedom, during the "Prague Spring," and after Dubcek, who was a symbol of it and was loved and supported by the people. Moreover, for the majority of citizens Husak had been imposed by the Soviets to subjugate Czechoslovakia to the USSR's interests. To implement such a policy, Husak had to draw support from dogmatists and those who harked back to Stalinism; he perhaps intended to rid himself of them later, but he has become their prisoner. Today, he is no longer capable of changing his policy and following the Hungarian example; he is defending his own position and is afraid of the possible political consequences of even limited reforms.

But the economic and political situation in Czechoslovakia calls for change. There is growing popular discontent over increasing prices, the shortage of consumer goods, inefficiency, the rapid destruction of the environment, especially in northern Bohemia, legal and illegal corruption, propaganda, and police arrogance. The Charter 77 civil rights movement explains these concerns in its texts and proposes alternative measures.

Even among the regime's economic experts voices are being raised in favor of economic reforms and a "change in the social climate." The new generations of economic and political leaders who did not personally experience the "Prague Spring" or its repression are more concerned with the present situation and future prospects than with the "struggle against revisionism" to which Husak, Bilak, and the present leadership group are so bound.

But even if grassroots pressure does grow stronger with the growing economic crisis and the technocrats' willingness to accept more open-minded economic reforms, it is still not possible to overcome the resistance of the conservative forces supported by the survivors of the Brezhnev clan in Moscow. Only backing from the new Soviet leadership for a "Kadarization" could open the way to the necessary changes.

Of course, it would not be another "Prague Spring," a socialism with a human face, in line with the aspirations of the majority of the Czechoslovak people. But it would be a step forward toward a more tolerable life for citizens. It could prevent the transformation of the people's dissatisfaction into a spontaneous explosion with very tragic consequences, not only for Czechoslovakia and the Soviet bloc but also for peace in Europe. It is likely that in the future such explosions will not be limited to a single country but that they may develop simultaneously in other countries of the Soviet empire, because they are all assailed by the same economic, political, and moral crisis.

This is the great responsibility and challenge for Andropov, but also for the Western Left, for which the defeat of the "Prague Spring" remains an open wound. It is enough to imagine how different and better the Western Left's situation would be now if the Czechoslovak experiment of socialism with democracy and self-management had not been stifled by Soviet tanks. It is pointless to recall how these sad events have marked a sector of public opinion in the West, discrediting the idea of socialism much more than any reactionary propaganda. The experience of recent years has taught us that no lasting progress can be made in democratic socialism in the West without democratization of the East European countries.

This was and remains an integral part of the Italian Socialists' policy and will certainly find its practical expression in the policy of the new Italian Government under its socialist premiership. Comrade Craxi stressed this in his program speech when he said that Italy "will always side against the law of force, the violation of the peoples' rights, and the presumptions and enterprises of hegemony and domination."

The courageous demonstration in June by the young Czechoslovaks in Prague who shouted: "Peace, yes, but freedom, too!" is the best confirmation that the ideals of the "Prague Spring" are still alive in the new generations, within the Charter 77 "movements," within Solidarity in Poland, within the independent peace movements in Hungary and East Germany, in the struggle of brave men such as Sakharov, Shcharanskiy, Orlov, and so many others in the USSR, but also in the citizens' protests in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Turkey, in the Afghan people's struggle, and wherever in the world men and women are fighting for freedom, social justice, national independence, and peace.

The "Prague Spring" lives on in all of us.

ANTI-SOVIET PROTEST IN PISEK 22 AUG

NC241958 Paris AFP in English 1949 24 Aug 83

[Text] Prague, Aug. 24 (AFP) -- In the first known protest against the Soviet presence in Czechoslovakia since 1969, around 60 young people demonstrated Monday in the southern town of Pisek, dissident sources said here. Most of the demonstrators, and even some onlookers, were rapidly arrested when police moved in, the sources said, adding that it was not known what had become of those detained. The protestors shouted "Soviets out" and "long live Dubcek" -- a reference to the general secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party during the short-lived political thaw that ended when Soviet troops entered the country in August 1968.

Pisek, located 100 kilometers (62 miles) south of Prague, is a town of 25,000 inhabitants which houses a large Czechoslovak -- but no Soviet -- Army garrison. The last known protest against the Soviet presence in Czechoslovakia took place on the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion, when thousands of young people marched in Prague and some other towns.

PROTEST ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BELIEVERS

AU251025 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prague (KATHPRESS) -- Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, has demanded in an unusually sharp form a basic change regarding freedom of religion in the CSSR. In a letter to the State Office for Church Affairs, he has protested the constant discrimination against believers.

The cause of the protest was an antireligious broadcast by the Czechoslovak Television Service on the subject "State and Church in the CSSR."

In his letter to the chief of the State Office for Church Affairs, Janku, the cardinal, discusses in detail the "state apologetics" that he says, also marked the television program concerned when it described the status of the church. According to Tomasek, believers were depicted in this program as "fools." The report contained "untrue but also insulting assertions about that part of the population who are believers."

The archbishop of Prague points out that while freedom of religion is laid down in the CSSR Constitution and legislation, "believers on many occasions have experienced official authorities interpreting the laws in their own manner." In practice, the pertinent stipulations are frequently modified with reference to "various circulars" and "mysterious conditions" are given as reasons why these stipulations and agreements cannot be complied with in specific cases.

Thus, for example, although public records on religious affiliation have been nonexistent in the CSSR since 1954, citizens, nevertheless, have been "clearly discriminated against" at "schools and workplaces" because of their religious affiliation. This discrimination has affected "broad strata," and many parents have given up hope that their children will ever be able to attend the university, he says.

The "top functionaries" have repeatedly stressed freedom of religion in the CSSR, he says, but in countries where this freedom actually exists, there is little cause to specifically stress this. At any rate, he adds, believers have the impression that their freedom is not in good hands.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION VISITS LIDICE 25 AUG

LD250947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian National Council delegation led by Khalid al-Fahum, which is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, visited Lidice today.

Marie Jarosova, chairman of the local National Committee and deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, briefed the Palestinian guests on the tragic history of this small central Bohemian village. After that, the delegation paid tribute to the memory of the Lidice martyrs and laid a wreath of red flowers on their common grave.

GREETINGS SENT TO ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 22 Aug (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the national holiday of the SR of Romania -- the 39th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist hegemony — we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the government, and people of the SR of Romania ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name.

Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke laid the foundations for realization of socioeconomic transformations in the country and opened the way for socialist construction, a way that is followed today by the Romanian people, together with the peoples of the other states of the socialist community. We in the CSSR are sincerely glad about the results achieved by the Romanian people under the RCP's leadership and in close union of the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during the period of building a socialist society. We follow with sincere sympathy the Romanian working people's efforts to fulfill the 12th party congress conclusions in all sectors of their country's development and life in Romanian society.

We hold in high esteem the relations of friendship and mutual, multilateral cooperation between our two parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples. We are convinced that these relations will contue to develop successfully on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperations, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the SR of Romania, as well as within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This is in the interests of both our countries, in the interests of the unity and common course of the socialist states in the struggle for a lasting peace and for averting the nuclear threat.

On this important day in the life of your country, we wish you, esteemed comrades, as well as all Romanian people, many successes in building the advanced socialist society.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, sent on the same occasion a congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania.

-- On the occasion of the national holiday of the SR of Romania, the CSSR National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the SR of Romania.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL 23-24 AUG

New Envoy to U.S.

LD240230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] In Prague today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States of America, Stanislav Suja, prior to his assuming the office.

Strougal at Reception

LD240230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Stanislaw Suja in Prague today, prior to his taking up the office of Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States of America.

Presentations of Credentials

LD241522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] President Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle today the credentials of the first ambassador of the State of Grenada in Czechoslovakia, Wilfred Richard Jacobs. During the friendly talks, the coincidence or closeness of the stances of the two countries on the main issues of current world developments was noted, and both sides stressed their interest in more intensive development of mutual relations.

Timothee Nevo, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin, also handed over his credentials to the president of the republic. In a cordial discussion, the support of the Czechoslovak peoples was expressed for the effort of the people of Benin, who, despite all obstacles, are implementing a program of progressive political, economic, and social change in the country. Contacts between Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Benin, which are developing in the spirit of understanding and help, were judged positively.

Abdessalam Ouazzani, ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in Czechoslovakia, was also received in the audience marking his assumption of office. During the reception it was noted that bilateral mutual contacts have been carried out in agreement with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and that there are further possibilities for their development in spheres of common interest.

PEOPLE'S MILITIA UNIT EXERCISE DESCRIBED

AU241439 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Otakar Tesar article: "All Excellent!; Review of Combat Preparedness of a People's Militia Unit"]

[Text] It is early in the morning, but the armory of the Pribram unit of People's Militia of the General Directorate of the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry pulsates with life. Militiamen, who are about to stage a tactical exercise using live ammunition, are checking their personal weapons and mortars for the last time.

Will we also achieve this year the same excellent results as we did last year? Have we sufficiently mastered the theory and practice? These are the questions going through the minds of the members of the unit while en route to the exercise area. And they are justified. After all, not so long ago a number of older members left the collective, and their places have been taken by new, younger comrades. It is raining. There have been so many nice days and precisely today it has to rain. But there is no time to complain. The column has to move over to the determined emplacement. The task of the exercise is to liquidate "enemy" airborne troops in cooperation with People Militia's riflemen units.

The unit, after having reconnoitered the emplacement and the observation tower, takes up combat positions.

Low clouds make reconnaissance, and thus, firing as well, impossible. The militiamen use the time for reviewing responses to danger signals and repeating security principles until the weather improves. First the unit fires directly. After having fulfilled this task, it leaves the emplacement and moves over to a new place, where individual mortar commanders will be in charge of firing. The situation is also difficult here. It rains again and there are strong gusts of wind. However, the commanders and crews of mortars are working with discipline and accuracy. The results prove it. All are excellent!

Also, the signal corpsmen who have been continuously ensuring communications between the observation tower and the emplacement share in the good results.

Firing with live ammunition ends exactly at 1900 hours. In his final assessment, the commander of the exercise notes that the unit fulfilled the tasks of the tactical part of the exercise and firing with live ammunition in an excellent manner.

The tactical exercise firing live ammunition, held every year, is the main review of the combat preparedness of the mortar unit. Good results -- this is not only a result of the good selection of command cadres, but particularly the selflessness and enlightened discipline of all members, which involves not only their many hours of training, but also political commitment. Among militiamen, there are deputies from representative bodies [poslanci zastupitelskych organu], party functionaries, lecturers, activists, and functionaries from social organizations.

The work in a People's Militia unit leads to learning to know better its individual members, to creating comradely relations of cooperation regardless of professional status. And the results prove that the mortar unit of the General Directorate of the Czechsolovak Uranium Industry from Pribram is truly a good collective.

PLACE OF NATIONAL UNIFICATION IN POLICY DISCUSSED

AU241638 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 7-8 (Signed to Press 10 Jun 83) pp 47-55

[Excerpts] The foundation of the CPCZ's policy always was and remains an all-round drawing closer together of our nations and all nationalities living in Czechoslovakia. This is an objective trend, an objective law of the development of the socialist nations in all stages of the development of socialism and the transition to communism.

In accordance with Marxism-Leninism, the CPCZ sees the drawing closer together of nations as a long-term historical process that sums up the entire complex of relations among nations. It incorporates cooperation, friendship, and mutual assistance, in the course of which one overcomes mistrust, surviving nationalist prejudices, and vestiges of national estrangement. Drawing closer together is being characterized by a constantly expanding and deepening complex of relations and by their increasing interdependence. The drawing closer together of nations and nationalities, which has its origin in the general socialist internationalization of social life and in the internationalism of the workers' class, is -- as the consequence of the overall (not only of the national, but above all, the social) development -- incessantly, as regards its content, deepening.

The acquisition of cultural values is ever more intensive, and as its consequence a formation occurs of common interests and needs in the life of nations, of common characteristics and way of life, while some national peculiarities and differences are wiped away and overcome. The values created by nations and nationalities become the property of all.

International relations among nations, relations of mutual assistance and mutual cooperation, are deepening, strengthening, and developing in the period of building an advanced socialist society. Questions of development and drawing closer together of nations and nationalities are assuming a qualitatively new form. To this objective process also corresponds the endeavor of the CPCZ to develop in the consciousness of the people the ideals of socialist internationalism and socialist patriotism.

The formation of socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism, the introduction of the workers' class ideology into the consciousness of all working people, the overcoming of all prejudices, which in the national sphere are not infrequently connected also with the sphere of feelings, with the people's psyche, cannot be a one-time act. Not all strata of the nation immediately accept socialist patriotism and internationalism for their own, but under the leadership of the Communist Party they are increasingly becoming an all-social ideology.

When educating people to become socialist patriots and internationalists, the Communist Party shows that "the content" of education "is to foster among our people the feeling of justified pride in the results that we have achieved, in the magnificent work created in the epoch of socialist construction, in our fatherland, in our belonging to the socialist community, in our share in the growth of the forces of socialism, progress, and peace in the world." (from the 15th CPCZ Congress, PRAVDA Publishing House, Bratislava, 1977, pp 70-71)

The fundamental part of education toward these determining values of socialism is the immediate, active work of all working people. Socialist patriotism and the awareness of internationalism are being born and strengthened in the process of the liberation of labor, and show themselves most markedly in work for socialism. Only active work, and an enlightened, real participation in public and political life forms people into patriots and internationalists. By contrast, any passivity, political indifference, and lack of enthusiasm are a fertile soil in which old ideas and prejudices endure and survive. Therefore, the party's indispensable role and the criterion of its internationalism is to oppose old vestiges, and new shoots of national hatred and nationalism, which today are already being spread overwhelmingly from the outside. This is because nationalism, "by its tactics of division and factionalism, thwarts the great legacy of the drawing closer and uniting of proletarians of all nations, all races, and all tongues." (Lenin, V.I.: Collected Works, Volume 7, Bratislava, PRAVDA Publishing House 1980, p 386)

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S SEATTLE SPEECH

DW250730 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] President Reagan yesterday gave a speech on some foreign-policy issues. In this connection, the views expressed by the leading U.S. representative on ensuring peace deserve special attention. Lutz Leichtfuss comments:

We will remember this speech by the U.S. President in Seattle because it was clear and unequivocal. No matter whether it was his audience -- representatives of the ultra-reactionary American Legion -- or whether it was the world-wide discussion on peace and disarmament which also increasingly influences politics in the United States itself, Reagan at any rate felt bound yesterday to finally speak out on the problem. Peace was a nice word, he said, but it was being used far too liberally and sometimes entirely wrongly, because in reality peace was just a goal -- not the goal, mind you -- however, and it was by no means a policy.

We have heard something similar from Reagan's former secretary of state, who said that there were more important things than peace. But this slogan did not have the desired attraction, much rather the contrary. Therefore, the leader of the United States felt bound yesterday to give the international peace movement bad marks. It had not yet been understood, he said, that you cannot peace a policy. Because Reagan obviously has little hope that this understanding will grow in the foreseeable future, he found it necessary to make some radical remarks. According to him all these millions of dogged supporters of the peace movement for the freeze of U.S. nuclear arsenals and the opponents of new U.S. intermediate-range weapons in Western Europe are representatives of the wrong peace movement. The true peace movement, Reagan said in all seriousness, was the American Legion, because it understood that peace must be built on strength. We can imagine that at this point the veteran fighters were deeply moved and also somewhat surprised, because many a former B-52 pilot may remember that at one time he had been officially ordered to bomb North Vietnam back to the stone age, but was he also aware that at the same time he was also acting as an American peace angle? Now he knows, but are such symbolic figures really qualified to change the direction of the demand for peace and peace politics put forward with growing intensity throughout the world? On the contrary.

FRG'S EGON BAHR MEETS LEADERS, HOLDS TALKS

Received by Honecker

LD241341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Party Executive.

The two sides discussed current questions of securing peace, especially the need to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear inferno. The most important thing, Erich Honecker said, is to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race, which would complicate the world situation further and increase the danger of a new world war. He regretted that the proposals of the leading representatives of the socialist states at their meeting in Moscow have not yet received a proper answer from the NATO states, including the FRG. The United States is making no effort in Geneva.

It cannot be ignored that the imminent transformation of FRG territory into a silo for U.S. first-strike weapons creates a new situation, renewing the danger of a war against the Soviet Union starting from German soil. Without doubt, the creation of such a situation will lead to countermeasures by the Soviet Union for the protection of the socialist community's security.

The USSR will then be forced, as leading circles in the FRG realize, to give up its unilateral moratorium on the stationing of new nuclear medium-range weapons. A certain number of cruise missiles will also have to be relocated. In addition, it will be necessary to station effective types of strategic and tactical missiles of greater range in advanced positions of the Warsaw Pact states.

What this means for the FRG is obvious. The FRG's security will not increase as a result of the stationing of new U.S. missiles. In face of the development, the question arises: What made the FRG Government support so unhesitatingly the realization of the U.S. missile plans? In the name of the citizens of the GDR, Erich Honecker again appealed to the FRG leadership to reexamine its position in this life-threatening matter and at act decisively for success at the Geneva negotiations. As long as stationing has not begun agreement is still possible.

Egon Bahr explained the SPD's position on these questions. He again spoke in support of a policy of security partnership between East and West and confirmed the position that -- if necessary -- further negotiation should take place rather than further arming. Erich Honecker fully agreed with this view. It is important to counter with full strength and without delay the increasing danger of mankind's self-destruction.

Meets With Fischer

LD250941 Hamburg DPA in German 0849 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 25 Aug (DPA) -- SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr continued his political talks in East Berlin this morning with a discussion with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Questions concerning arms limitation are expecting to be the main topics of discussion. After this meeting, Bahr intends to brief the press.

Comments on Talks

LD241628 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] East Berlin 24 Aug (DPA) -- In an almost 1 and 1/2 hour talk with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker and in a 3-hour discussion with Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr discussed arms limitation problems and questions of inner-German relations in East Berlin today. At a subsequent news conference Bahr said in reply to a question about a possible gesture by the GDR following the granting of the DM1 billion credit by West German banks that this was also discussed. He did not want to give details before briefing the Federal Government. Prior to this visit to East Berlin he spoke with the minister of state at the Federal Chancellor's Office, Philipp Jenninger, whom he will also brief. Western journalists in East Berlin were only informed about Honecker's talk with Bahr shortly beforehand.

Bahr was also restrained in his remarks on the possible effects of a deployment of new American medium-range missiles in inner-German relations.

No one can say today what will follow this. The two German states are not an "oasis". He believes that their interest in avoiding a worsening of the situation will remain, "but whether they will succeed is quite a different question."

Bahr said that in the talks with Honecker he pointed out that so far failure to reach agreement on the missile problem has been due less to technical difficulties than to the question of political decisions. In his opinion, everything has to be done by about mid-November to take the political decisions which will make an agreement possible.

The SPD politician expressed the view that new goals will emerge in both German states in the event of new missiles being introduced. "Objectively, the threat to both German states will increase," Bahr said. If the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles are regarded as first-strike weapons, then the missiles deployed to counter them in the GDR "and no doubt not only in the GDR" will "also be for first-strike."

Also present at Bahr's meeting with Honecker were Hermann Axen and Herbert Haeber, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Western Affairs. During his meeting with Axen, SPD disarmament expert Horst Jungmann was present as well as Haeber. Due to the length of his preceding talks and the ensuing time problems, Bahr's meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, scheduled for this afternoon, had to be postponed until Thursday morning. Bahr, who discussed arms control issues with Honecker and Axen 2 years ago, arrived in the GDR on Saturday on a private visit during which he also visited his birthplace Treffurt in Thuringia.

Details Talks on Missiles

LD241805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- Following his talk with Erich Honecker, Egon Bahr told GDR and foreign newsmen that the most important question discussed was the Geneva negotiations, the question of "peace and missiles." They also discussed relations between the two German states and the continuation of negotiations. Concerning the most important question there were at least three points on which they held common views.

"First point: The possibilities that still exist at Geneva must be used. Both sides -- the Federal Republic and the GDR -- are interested in the negotiations producing a result.

Second point: It is obviously easier to reach an agreement as long as deployment has not begun. Everything will be more difficult after deployment.

Third point: If deployment begins the East will undertake countermeasures."

One could say, Bahr continued, that if Pershing II and cruise missiles are weapons that could be used as first-strike weapons, then the missiles deployed against them in the GDR, and certainly not only in the GDR, will also be there as first-strike weapons. There would be new targets in both German states which do not exist now. Viewed objectively, the danger to both states would increase, and this was one more reason to do everything possible to conclude the Geneva negotations with a positive result.

Asked whether he had the impression that the GDR is "exercising appropriate pressure" within its alliance, Bahr said he prefers to use the word influence and believes that the GDR is also exercising its influence.

He said: "I have the impression, gained from the talks in Moscow and confirmed by the talks this morning, that Moscow is prepared to be flexible, taking the point of view that the Americans must also be flexible. One side alone cannot do it."

He believes that it is sensible and right to see strategic and medium-range weapons as connected, because it is also quite clear that if countermeasures are taken they will not be confined to medium-range weapons in the European threater; the Americans would then be face with an additional direct threat.

Asked whether deployment would have an effect on German-German relations, Bahr said that so far both German states have behaved in such a way that the achievement of the Basic Treaty and subsequent agreements will be preserved and protected as far as possible from an aggravation of the overall situation. In this respect the Basic Treaty too has proved to be very stable and strong. One must add, however, that "nobody can say today what would follow deployment. The two German states are not an oasis. They would continue to be interested in avoiding any exacerbation, but whether they would succeed is quite a different question." Egon Bahr was then asked if he saw the Honecker formula of "better to continue negotiating than continue arming" as a viable concept.

He replied: "Willy Brandt has also used this formula. It corresponds with the view that one should not put oneself under the pressure of a deadline and should not say that 15 October or 1 November is final."

He believes that the matter has been so thoroughly negotiated at Geneva that the absence so far of an agreement is due not to technical difficulties, but is rather a matter for political decisions, which are both possible and necessary.

In reply to a question, Egon Bahr said that while no special German-German security partnership exists -- since both states are loyal to different alliances -- "there does exist a security partnership between East and West; in the event of a conflict both German states would be partners in doom and to that extent there is a security partnership."

He was asked whether anxieties have increased since his talk with Erich Honecker 2 years ago, or whether he had "detected a measure of hope."

He replied: "No, anxiety has increased. There is no denying that the situation has become more difficult and matters have become more complicated." He was alarmed that U.S.-USSR relations have become more difficult. He would be glad "if the lifting of embargoes were a sign of hope. But we still have to see whether this is just a sign for money-making."

Egon Bahr confirmed that before his visit to the GDR he had talked to Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, and would brief him on his return.

GREETINGS SENT TO ROMANIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU241156 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of

Ministers, have addressed the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Distinguished Comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people we convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, and to the State Council, Government, and people of the Socialist Republic of Romania the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution and of the social and national liberation of Romania.

Under RCP leadership the Romanian working people have accomplished great achievements since the liberation from fascism in the building of socialism, achievements which are eliciting recognition and appreciation among the GDR working people. The Romanian people are now undertaking great efforts in implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the RCP National Conference for the fashioning of the comprehensively developed socialist society.

United in the Warsaw defense alliance, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania regard it as their paramount duty to do all they can to preserve peace and banish the danger of a nuclear inferno. In contrast to the intensified arms build-up and confrontational policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States, the fraternal socialist states have reiterated in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states and in the Moscow statement their firm resolve to serve this fundamental concern and to defend the vital interests of all peoples.

We are able to note with pleasure that the friendly relations between the SED and RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, are developing successfully. We would like to express our conviction that the further development of bilateral cooperation will contribute to the well-being of our peoples, to the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism.

On your national day we wish you, distinguished comrades, and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in continuing your project of building socialism. To you personally we convey best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

EDITOR SCHABOWSKI RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS

LD242133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN) -- Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation from RENMIN RIBAO, the central organ of the CPC, led by Jiang Yuanchun, director of the newspaper's international news department.

Guenter Schabowski briefed the Chinese journalists on current domestic and foreign policy questions in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, on the more than 3 decades of successful socialist development in the GDR, and on the work of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the SED Central Committee.

During their stay in the GDR the delegation members are familiarizing themselves with the work of industrial, agricultural, and construction enterprises and with of social institutions.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GAMBIA -- On Saturday Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, received Manfred Seiferth, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Gambia, for the presentation of his credentials. In the subsequent talks the interlocutors agreed that the joint efforts to secure peace, and to achieve international detente and security constitute the basis of the friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Gambia. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO CONGO -- On Wednesday Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo, received Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and the official delegation to the festivities on the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution led by him. During the friendly talks Dr Mecklenburg conveyed the most cordial greetings and congratulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, on this great holiday of the Congolese people. A vivid exchange of views was conducted about the problems related to the joint struggle for the consolidation of peace and the further development of bilateral relations. Col Sassou-Nguesso expressed thanks for the congratulations and requested that Dr Mecklenburg convey equally cordial greetings in return. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 83 p 6 AU]

BERLIN MAYOR MEETS PAPANDREOU -- Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, who is currently visiting Athens, was received by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 17 August. Erhard Krack conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which Papandreou reciprocated. During the talk the Greek prime minister stressed his high esteem for the stable and continuous development of the GDR and support for the further developing bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83 DW]

SARLOS FAVORS 'PRIVATE' INITIATIVE IN ECONOMY

AU241417 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Aug 83 p 5

[Andras Tabori interview: "Democracy: An Attitude; Discussion With Istvan Sarlos, Member of the Politburo and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers;" in Budapest, date not given]

[Excerpts] Macromanagement and Democracy

[Tabori] Permit me to continue the discussion with a newly-arisen artificial discrepancy between state management and democracy. It is known that the further development of the economic reform is proceeding under the party's guidance, including, of course, the social and state implications of this. However, viewpoints have also emerged which perceive further development as a diminishment, a "withdrawal" of state management. In your opinion, what does the development of economic macromanagement mean from the viewpoint of state-governmental activity?

[Sarlos] First, I must disagree with the frequent and sometimes uncalled-for use of the term reform, because a reform is one when it is introduced. In 1968 we introduced a new system of economic macromanagement which was a reform compared to the previous macromanagement system. Since then, it has become the nature, the accustomed order, of the Hungarian economy.

[Tabori] I think that the term new economic mechanism would be inaccurate today, but that, in a socialist society, a reform is, in fact, a constant and natural process of regeneration.

[Sarlos] Methods of leadership and organization with which we work may develop -- in 1968 or at some other time -- and it is possible that many of their elements have to be changed soon. At such times, I do not say that I am reforming the reform, but that I am developing a style, methods, and a breakdown of competencies which can again be altered later. However, the condition for this is that the change should not begin by stating that what we have done thus far was bad and what we will do from now on will be entirely good. A certain form of conduct is correct in a certain situation, but something else is needed if the situation changes. In this way I regard all this as a process. It should not cause a crisis of conscience if something that was previously good needs to be changed now. I consider this to be of fundamental importance.

[Sarlos] Progress involves many changes and a new practice of macromanagement and implementation. This makes some people uneasy, because they feel that we are deviating from the line they know as the path leading to socialism. I am often asked whether we are proceeding toward a private sector world. My answer to this always is that the laws characteristic of socialism are asserting themselves in our country and if small ventures can fit into these laws then such endeavors should be supported. Of course, examples always express only a partial truth, but let me note, nevertheless, that when we discussed, in connection with the first long-term housing construction plan, what should be built at a housing development, there were people who said that the state, in its own interests, should build garages, because private cars are also a part of the national wealth. I will now put this in another way: that which is created, as a new asset, through private initiative is also a part of the national wealth. It is the task of the state to regulate the operation of ventures in such a way that they should really pursue an activity that creates assets and that, within its frameworks, makes it impossible to acquire an income without work.

DEPUTY PREMIER'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA REPORTED

AU241156 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] (MTI) Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, had talks in Ulaanbaatar from 11 to 19 August at the invitation of Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic. Janos Taraba, our country's ambassador in Ulaanbaatar, also participated in the talks.

Lajos Faluvegi and Dumaagiyn Sodnom informed each other about the two countries' economic position and topical aspects of planning and economic macromanagement. They reviewed and appraised economic cooperation in 1981-85. They approved the 1986-90 program for plan coordinating activity, which is based on the endeavor to enhance economic relations in keeping with mutual advantages.

Lajos Faluvegi was received by Dandingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers visited the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Producer Cooperative Association and industrial enterprises in Hovd city.

In Moscow, on his way home, Lajos Faluvegi met and had talks with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union.

Lajos Faluvegi returned to Budapest on Saturday.

TALKS WITH PRC ON MACHINE-BUILDING BEGIN

LD232211 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI) — Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry of the People's Republic of China, who is visiting Hungary on the invitation of Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, started talks on the possibilities of Chinese-Hungarian cooperation in machine engineering. The minister is to be informed on the work of Hungarian engineering factories. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, has met Zhou Jiannan.

PAPER COMMEMORATES ROMANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241228 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Broad vistas opened up to the peoples of Romania 39 years ago today. Under the leadership of the Communists of Romania, the people's uprising overthrew General Antonescu's fascist dictatorship and Romania left the Hitlerite military bloc. By then, the victoriously advancing Soviet Army fought on Romanian soil as part of the Kishinev-Iasi campaign, which ensured the success of the popular uprising. From then on Romanian soldiers also fought -- on the territory of our country, among others -- at the side of the Red Army for the liberty of the peoples of Europe.

At the same time the liberation made a great social transformation possible. Under the Communist Party's leadership, the peoples of Romania set themselves the goal of socialist construction. Today the previously backward country possesses a great industry and developing agriculture. Romania's participation in CEMA has greatly contributed to the economic results. However, the current world economic recession has also gravely affected the Romanian economy.

As a result of and under the impact of intensified constructive activity, certain problems have arisen in the economic circulatory system of our eastern neighbor. Correcting these shortcomings is the goal that was set by the 12th RCP Congress.

In the history of Hungarian-Romanian relations, the meetings between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in Debrecen and Oradea Mare in 1977 are of great significance. Consistent and persevering implementation of the resolutions adopted there could give the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1972 specific substance. Friendship between the peoples of Hungary and Romania could be considerably furthered by the Romanian national minority living in our country and the Hungarian national minority living in our neighboring country, which should act as a bridge linking the two socialist countries.

Together with the Warsaw Pact countries, Romania consistently struggles for the cause of international peace to curb the arms race. On their national holiday, we greet the peoples of Romania and hope that they attain further successed in the work of socialist construction.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

AU221324 Budpest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, sent a greetings message to Babrak Karmal, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, on the occasion of Afghanistan's independence anniversary.

BRIEFS

ACZEL SEES PCF'S OFFICIAL -- Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Paul Laurent, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, currently on holiday in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP CC. In the course of the friendly and comradely meeting, the politicians briefed each other on the current aims of the two parties. The sides discussed current issues of the international situation, the communist and working class movement and inter-party cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 19 Aug 83 LD]

ENVOY TO CUBA DEPARTING -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has received Jeno Jakus, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Havana, for a farewell visit. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Aug 83 p 8 AU]

SOLIDARITY-LED WORKERS' STRIKE REPORTEDLY FAILS

'Heavy Defeat' Suffered

LD250905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The underground structures of Solidarity have suffered heavy defeat on two fronts. According to Western agencies and broadcasting stations, attempts to persuade the workers to slow down work have failed and the discovery of underground leadership member Wladyslaw Hardek, and his appeal to end protest action must have been a jolt for the remaining leaders of underground Solidarity. Agencies note another statement by Lech Walesa who attempts to present himself as an enemy of confrontation.

'Lack of Response' Seen

LD241207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Although nothing out of the ordinary took place in our country yesterday, nevertheless the main Western agencies focused their attention on Poland. This was connected, naturally, with the appeal of the so-called underground Solidarity for a slowdown at work on that day. However, according to a REUTER correspondent, most of the 30 Gdansk Shipyard workers who were asked simply shrugged their shoulders or else replied they worked as usual. AFP, likewise, stated that there were no signs in Gdansk that could be interpreted that the appeal for a slowdown had been heeded.

Steelworkers Oppose Slowdown

LD242213 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Dabrawa Gornicza Steelworks, named after Feliks Dzierzynski, is an enterprise with long traditions, within the metallurgy combine of Huta Katowice. Many branches of the economy are awaiting its products. What is the attitude of the workers toward recent appeals to stop production?

[Begin recording] [first unidentified speaker] Work is proceeding normally. People are preoccupied with their work, and their professional and private life.

[Second unidentified speaker] The restrictions introduced by Reagan do not affect the government, they affect us, our children. And what Mr. Walesa wants, namely to work at a snail's pace -- he can put it out of his head. No one is going to agree to that. We had 2 years of lines and empty shelves. Now the only thing that can help us is work, work and nothing else. [end recording]

AMNESTY STATISTICS, RELEASES ANNOUNCED

LD241248 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] In connection with the expiration of the 30-day period during which, according to the provisions of the Amnesty Act of July 22, 1983, the procedures of releasing from imprisonment of persons covered by the Amnesty Act should be finished, the government press office announced here today that common and military courts, common and military prosecutor's offices and the Supreme Court applied the Amnesty Act provisions towards 8532 persons by August 22.

In this figure amnesty was applied towards 1403 persons who committed politically motivated offences and acts of misdemeanour, 7069 persons who committed offences unintentionally and 60 persons who benefited from amnesty on humanitarian grounds.

Persons of the last mentioned group are those who committed criminal offences but now have reached a certain age (50 and 60 years in case of women and men respectively), or they brought up single-handed children under 16 years of age, and those who benefited from the ahead of time conditional release after serving half, instead of the two-thirds, of the sentence.

All in all, 844 persons were released from prisons and pre-trial arrests, in this 452 persons already sentenced. Among those 844 persons are 475 persons who committed offences of political character. Out of this latter figure 316 persons were under temporary detention, 129 sentenced by courts and 30 punished for misdemeanours. The remaining are persons released from prisons and pre-trial arrests, that is 309 persons who committed offences unitentionally out of which 148 were temporary arrested and 161 sentenced, and a group of 60 sentenced persons released ahead of time on humanitarian grounds.

The remaining group of 7688 persons were remitted other punishment than the prison sentence was lowered to half of it. From the lightening of the sentence by half benefited 48 persons who committed offences for political motives and who were sentenced to more than 3 years of prison. The date of leave from the prison will depend on the date from which the sentence was served.

The amnesty does not apply to persons who committed offences based on political motives which were aimed against the basic political interests of the Polish People's Republic and some other offences (such as keeping arms or attempt to cause a bomb assault). This refers to 20 persons, in this 9 sentenced and 11 temporarily detained.

Simultaneously the Amnesty Act provides that in case an offender towards whom charges of committing an offence based on political motives were not submitted up to the date of lifting the martial law, will voluntarily report to prosecutors, or a Polish diplomatic or consular mission by October 31 and declare that he will abandon the criminal activity and voluntary disclose the kind of criminal act committed by him, the time and place where it was committed -- than legal proceedings will not be launched and those already launched will be dropped. Up to August 23, 108 persons benefited from this possibility.

'Activists' Released

LD241623 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Another four activists of the illegal underground structures of the former solidarity have come to hiding in Gorzow Voivodship. They are the following employees of the Kostrzyn paper factory: Adam K., former chairman of the Branch Commission in the Electrical Department; Andrzej G. and Edward S., members of the Commission; and Janusz K., member of the NSZZ Solidarity from that department.

During the period of martial law and after its suspension they were involved in collecting money among the work force for illegal activities. They also distributed the illegal bulletins FENIKS and SOLIDARNOSC WOJENNA in the factory. After submitting relevant explanations to officials of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs they were released. In Gorzow Voivodship 21 persons benefited from the amnesty and declared their illegal activities.

Further Releases Reported

LD241835 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the amnesty law more people have revealed their illegal activities. In Lublin, Stanislaw D. who organized underground collections of money and spent time in Belgium where he was trained in clandestine and printing activity, has given himself up.

In Gorzow Wielkopolski a further four members have given themselves up from the illegal structures of the former Solidarity in the Kostrzyn paper works. During martial law and since its suspension they collected money intended for illegal activity and distributed illegal bulletins in the works enterprises. In Poznan, Tomasz Cisnik and Mariusz Becker, for whom warrants had been issued, have given themselves up; from March to September 1982 they participated in the production and distribution of illegal publications.

In Pila, Jacek C., who had organized the production of illegal publications; in Lodz, Roman S., who had distributed illegal periodicals in front of the church of the Jesuit fathers; and in Warsaw, Wojciech Baranowski who, acting on the instructions of the clandestine network, arranged flowers into a cross by St Anne's Church and watched over the illegal publications that had been placed there, have given themselves up.

After fulfilling the formalities required by the regulations of the amnesty law, all those coming out of hiding were released. As of 23 August, 117 persons have come out of hiding.

'Terrorist' Groups Surface

LD241833 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1752 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Glogow is one of the industrial towns of Legnice Voivodship. In 1982 in that voivodship a number of then unknown persons committed a number of terrorist acts by placing explosives under various communal buildings and apartments. A total of 12 such cases were noted. As a result of an investigation conducted by the Security Services and Civic Militia, more than 20 people were arrested. The investigation showed that they were members of terrorist groups of the underground structures of Solidarity. The cases have been already referred to courts.

On 29 July, in view of the benefits of the amnesty, the hitherto unknown perpetrators of the placing of explosives under the club of the Civic Militia in Glogow in Octover last year gave themselves up. Fortunately, the explosives did not go off. Two of the perpetrators have decided to talk in front of the cameras.

SOCIAL 'ACHIEVEMENTS,' POLICY DISCUSSED

LD241251 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- The time of martial law was marked in the social policy of Poland as a period of the biggest activeness and enlargement of the state's protective functions. This is a result of the consistent implementation of social agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie three years ago.

Here are the results of social achievement of these 19 months, one of the biggest operations aimed at protecting the population against the effects of the rapid increase of costs of living. 28.5 million persons were embraced by compensation system in connection with the rise of food, fuel and energy prices.

The second stage of family benefits reform was introduced from January 1, 1982. The allowance for all disabled children was increased. Yearly expenditures ensuing from this stage of the reform amount to 6.8 billion zlotys. The costs of the third stage closing the reform would be much higher and in view of austerity measures it was decided to postpone the date of completing the family allowances reform. In spite of this, the state came out with immediate financial support for the poorest families during the fall of last year. 7.2 million persons benefited from this support which cost the state 27.4 billion zlotys.

Last year the expenditures for social assistance increased almost three times, from 9.8 billion zlotys to 26.5 million zlotys, the amount of persons benefiting from material assistance grew from 695,000 to over one million persons in 1982. At the beginning of 1982 it was decided to prolong the payment period for young mothers bringing up small children while on leave from 18 months to 24 months. Single household parents and women bringing up twins or disabled children may receive this allowance for up to 36 months. There was almost 800 thousand employees-mothers who are on leave to bringing up small children. Over half a million persons benefited from the right to early retirement which was introduced in the middle of 1981 and which was upheld last year. This was the cause of significant employment problems in various enterprises. A 42-hour working week was maintained during the martial law period and a 35 to 42-hour week for employees working in conditions dangerous to health or especially difficult.

Thanks to the active social policy, the share of the above mentioned and other social allowances in the budget of an average working family increased from 12 percent in 1981 to about 18 percent. Despite the downfall of the national income by 20 percent the consumption dropped only by about 16 percent.

It would be probably hard to find a Western country which would develop its guardian functions like Poland does in spite of serious economic troubles.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Plenary Talks Held

LD241432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The first round of Polish-Cuban plenary talks conducted by Stefan Olszowski and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign ministers of both countries, along with officials accompanying them, has ended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks held so far have shown completely identical views of Poland and Cuba on the necessity to continue active efforts of the socialist countries in order to avert the danger of war and improve the international situation.

Dinner Speeches Given

LD242221 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Aug -- Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, started the first working day of his official visit to Poland by laying a wreath at the tomb of an unknown soldier in Warsaw.

Also today, Polish-Cuban plenary talks chaired by Stefan Olszowski and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli started at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks were preceded by direct meeting between the two foreign ministers.

The talks were attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, ambassadors Stanisalw Jarzabek and Quintin Pino Machado, and a group of higher officials of Polish and Cuban Foreign Ministries. The two sides informed each other on the both countries' situation and exchanged views on the current international situation.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli briefed on a complex situation in Latin America and in the Caribbean region and against this background on the peaceful initiatives by Cuba, Nicaragua and the states of the "Contadora group".

The hitherto talks were marked by a complete convergence of views of the two states on current international issues and on the necessity to continue activities by socialist countries designed to avert a threat of war and to improve international situation.

Later in the day, Poland's vice-president of the Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

The talks were an expression of a full convergence of views concerning the evaluation of a complex international situation. Recognition was expressed for Cuba's role in the international arena and in the movement of the non-aligned countries.

The two sides, while discussing bilateral contacts, stressed the need for further development of all-round relations between Poland and Cuba. The Cuban guest conveyed wishes for the Polish Council of State and its president Henryk Jablonski from Cuba's leader Fidel Castro Ruz.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and ambassadors Stanislaw Jarzabek and Quintin Pino Machado attended the talks.

In the evening, the Polish foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of the Cuban guest, during which the two ministers delivered speeches.

Taking the floor, Stefan Olszowski [word indistinct] that the Polish-Cuban cooperation acquires particular significance today when both the countries have become the object of fierce attacks of U.S. imperialism.

In his address of July 21, PUWP CC First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The present U.S. Government is the leader of anti-Polish steps. Polish-U.S. bilateral relations are bad. They are worse than ever before in the past. New variants of a peculiar ultimatum are formulated almost every [word indistinct] foreign diktat does not and will not influence our [words indistinct] and the policy of the government of the Polish People's Republic.

The Polish minister voiced cordial gratitude for Cuba's support for actions taken by Pola[illegible]s supreme authorities to overcome social and economic difficulties and to attain full stability.

Proceeding to international situation the minister emphasized complete unanimity of views and assessments on all questions, including first of all [word indistinct] consolidation of unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

The joint statement of the leaders of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty issued in Moscow on June 28, 1983 and the declaration of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted in Prague on January 5, 1983 express the continuation of a joint effort to stave off the peril of war and heal the international situation by all Warsaw Treaty states.

We observe with concern further aggravation of the international situation as a [word indistinct] of strivings of U.S. imperialism to change the alignment of forces worldwide and attain military edge, the minister continued.

The Reagan administration and definite NATO circles now impose a quantitatively and qualitatively new stage of the arms race that undermines international security and increases a threat of the outbreak of nuclear conflict. The fact that huge expenditures on armaments burdening peoples could be assigned for economic development and social progress of many countries is not without significance, Minister Olszowski observed.

U.S. missiles are planned to be deployed in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, at the end of this year. This poses a special threat to peace in Europe and worldwide. If the decision is upheld, it will be firmly counteracted by socialist states, Stefan Olszowski said.

Revanchist tendencies in the FRG aiming to [word indistinct] the status quo based on the decisions reached in Yalta and Potsdam, being the result of World War II and the post-war development, are a factor complicating the international situation and arousing justified concern. This should be recalled, went on the minister, especially on the eve of the 44th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, imposed upon the world by Nazism, that resulted in many misfortunes to the Polish people and other peoples of Europe and the world, the Polish foreign minister continued.

We voice our hope that overcoming the deadlock and successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting will positively influence the entirety of the international situation, Stefan Olszowski went on.

We follow dangerous hotbeds of conflict prevailing in Central America, the (?Near) East and Africa attentively and with concern. Poland firmly rejects a policy from the position of strength, pursued by imperialist circles, and is fully at one with the forces of progress fighting for freedom, independence, sovereignty and the right to decide to choose their own road of development. The movement of non-aligned countries plays a great role in the struggle for arresting aggressive strivings of imperialist circles. We highly value the activity of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro personally, Stefan Olszowski said.

In his speech, Isidoro Malmierca stressed that the present visit [word indistinct] good opportunity to confirm a full convergence of assessments on Cuban-Polish cooperation whose importance [word indistinct] more in view of the fact that aggressive reactions of the U.S. imperialism pose a threat to both countries.

The struggle to preserve the world peace, to ensure international security and to [word indistinct] means that would prevent stepping up the arms race is the task of primary importance for all progressive forces of mankind, Malmierca said.

The situation has again become especially dangerous on the American Continent, particularly in Central America, as a result of an aggressive policy of interference and intervention on the part of American imperialism trying to suppress people's revolutions in that region.

This is testified to by aggressive actions aimed against the brave Nicaraguan nations. In its struggle, the Nicaraguan nation enjoys firm solidarity of the Cuban and Polish peoples.

We also voice, continued the minister, our steadfast solidarity with the heroic struggle of Salvadoran patriots and back steps leading to a political solution to the conflict that, in our opinion, should be settled with the participation of all the interested parties together with the democratic Revolutionary National Liberation Front named after Farabundo Marti.

We come out for the [word indistinct] of any form of colonialism and neo-colonialism worldwide and in this context we again confirm our support for the fight of the Puerto Rican nation to implement its legitimate right to self-determination and independently guiding the fate of its country.

The minister emphasized the identity of Cuba's and Poland's assessment of the threat posed by the situation in the Middle East and of the situation on the African continent.

The entire Cuban nation and its revolutionary leadership has followed with great attention the course of developments which took place in Poland during the last three years expressing constantly their fraternal solidarity with the PUWP and the Polish Government which, under the leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, consolidate the road of the socialist building in the Polish People's Republic, Isidoro Malmierca went on.

We would like not to miss this opportunity to express our recognition for wise and exemplary actions of General Jaruzelski, who stopped internal counterrevolution and created conditions for national rebirth and, to put it short, [word indistinct] socialism of the Poles. Poland continues to be a strong pillar of the socialist community.

Our presence here is one more proof of great sympathy and solidarity cherished by the Communist party of Cuba, the Cuban Government and nation for the enormous efforts undertaken by the PUWP, the Polish Government and nation under the leadership of General Jaruzelski for the consolidation of socialism and well-being of people's masses of the Polish People's Republic, the Cuban foreign minister concluded.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES INDIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD242305 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 Aug -- Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Natwar Singh visited Poland on August 23-24 as Premier Indira Gandhi's special envoy.

Vice-Minister Natwar Singh was received by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski. He acquainted the Polish premier with ventures of India that is now the leader of the movement of non-aligned countries, strives to consolidate peace, ease tensions international relations and promote the development of economic relations based on equal rights.

General Jaruzelski spoke (?highly of India's policy) and activity, and especially of its premier, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in the international arena, in the movement of non-aligned states [words indistinct] to protect the world against nuclear disaster, to attain disarmament and to return to detente.

Both sides voiced their satisfaction over [words indistinct] development of Polish-Indian relations [words indistinct] their will to further strengthen and expand their relations on the basis of friendship linking both countries and peoples.

During Natwar Singh's visit to Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski the latter briefed the Indian guest on Poland's current situation and the government ventures to consolidate domestic stability.

Natwar Singh was received by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. The two examined cooperation of Poland and India in the international arena, also in the context of the coming UN General Assembly session.

Indian Ambassador to Poland S.K. Arora took part in the meetings and talks.

SUPPORTERS OF REVIVED WRITERS UNION LISTED

LD242219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Writers support the initiative to revive the Writers Union. Expressions of support for the declaration adopted by the group of writers at the meeting in the publishers' club on 20 August are coming from all over the country. Approval for the idea to create the union has been voiced so far by the following writers, among others:

Wieslaw Andrzejewski; Zdzislaw Antolski; Agnieszka (Barlog); Bogdan Bartnikowski; Andrzej Baszkowski; Bazyli Bialokozowicz; Anna Bidwell; George Bidwell; Dorota Chruscielewska; Honorata Chruscielewska; Czeslaw Czerniawski; Eugeniusz Daszkowski; Barbara Dochnalik; Stanislaw Ryszard Dobrowolski; Zygmunt Flis; Henryk Gala; Andrzej Garlowski;

Leon Gomolicki; Helena Gruszczynska; Henryk Hartenberg; Eugeniusz Iwanicki; Henryk Jakimowski; Wieslaw (Jazdzenicki); Romuald Karas; Edward Kopczynski; Alfred (Kiawalkowski); Kazimierz Kowalski; Janusz Krzeminski; Zbigniew Kuchowicz; Edward Kurowski; Erazm Kuzma; Miroslaw Kuzniak; Ryszard Liskowacki; Heronom Michalski; Ryszard Miernik;

Andrzej Mikolajewski; Aleksander Minkowski; Michal Misiorny; Barbara Nawrocka-Donska; Stanislaw (Niczaj); Miroslaw Ochocki; Alicja Okonska; Wladyslaw Orlowski; Tadeusz (Papier); Bogdan Pasternak; Henryk (Rutkowski); Jerzy Putrament; Stanislaw Rogala; Wladyslaw Rymkiewicz; Janusz (Soszkiewicz); Bronislaw Slomka; Bernard Sztajner;

Stanislaw Strumph-Wojtkiewicz; Wilhelm Szewczyk; Czeslaw Slezak; Maria Tomaszewska; Marian Turwid; Irena Tuwim; Monika Warnenska; Jerzy Wilmanski; Janusz Wolniewicz; Marian Piotr Zabinski; Janusz Zernicki

COAL TRANSPORTATION RESUMES AFTER BREAKDOWN

LD241842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Work has resumed in the northern port after a break of more than 60 hours. The stoppage was caused by a breakdown of loading equipment.

The Ministry of Transport announces that the damage has caused fairly serious disturbances with regard to coal transportation by rail, particularly to ports. Many coal trucks have been redirected to sidings. The situation is now beginning to improve. The loading of coal on to the French bulk carrier "(Sirena)" continued today.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU201322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1983 -- On August 19 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Boguslaw Stachura, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland in Bucharest, at Snagov.

The address presented on the occasion by the Polish ambassador reads inter alia: "The bases of our mutual relations are established by the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance signed on November 12, 1970, and by the declaration concerning the strengthening and deepening of the collaboration between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Romanian Communist Party, between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The address highlights that particularly important for the development of the Romanian-Polish multilateral collaboration during the present stage, and for the social and economic development of the two countries, are the decisions made during the June 4, 1980 summit talks.

Next, the Polish ambassador expressed the belief that the permanent widening and deepening of the political, economic, technological and scientific relations, as well as in other domains, meet the vital interests of the two countries and peoples.

The address presented by the Romanian head of state in response reads: The lasting relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples, based on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, mutual advantage and international solidarity, witness continuous development in all the domains. I believe this to meet to the full the interests of progress of our peoples, and to serve the cause of the socialist construction in our countries, the cause of socialism in general, of peace, independence and international collaboration.

The Romanian people, reads the address, nurture lasting feelings of friendship and esteem for the Polish people and rejoice sincerely over the achievements scored in friendly Poland on the path of implementing the line worked out by the ninth congress. We nurture the belief that the Polish people, with the working class at head, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, are apt to solve all the problems and overcome the difficulties still persisting, providing the country's advance on the path of economic and social progress, on the road of socialism.

Next expressed in the address is Romania's resolve to develop wide friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, and to take action, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, for expanding the relations with all the states of thw world, irrespective of social system.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PANAMANIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU211331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1983 -- At Snagov, on August 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, received Roko Setka Sagel, who presented his credential letters as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to Romania.

The address presented by the ambassador, on this opportunity, after evoking the friendly relationships between the two countries and peoples, says: "the efforts made by Romania's government in the direction of peace, detente and international cooperation, as well as in the direction of peoples' social progress are highly appreciated by our people and by our government."

Panama's ambassador expressed the Panamanian Government's worry about certain conflicts and tensions which still linger in the world, and went on to show that the Republic of Panama, as signatory to the Cancun declaration, and as an active member of the group for peace, informs the Romanian Government on this worry, hoping that, prompted as she is by the great spirit of solidarity, Romania will continue granting her generous support to the demarches of the Contadora group, with a view to diminishing the risks of a generalized confrontation, permitting to identify the problems and solid solutions, seeking for agreements to ensure coexistence.

The Romanian head of state's address of reply shows that the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Panama is in harmony with both countries' and peoples' interests. "I consider it necessary now that we intensify the joint efforts for the translation into life of the understandings concluded, for mutually advantageous exchanges in all domains of activity and especially of commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation," the Romanian head of state shows, reiterating his country's determination to do everything possible for the development of the collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries.

About the most complex international situation, the Romanian president mentions that it is now more necessary than ever that "all countries, irrespective of their size, system or economic potential, should intensify the efforts for defending peace and curbing the worsening of the international political climate, for the resumption and continuation of the course toward detente, based on the observance of the principles of international law in inter-state relations."

"Romania," the Romanian head of state shows, "has welcomed every initiative and action meant to lessen the international tension and help solving by negotiations all inter-state disputes in the Central American region and in this context I appreciate the activity of the Contadora group and hope that positive results will be obtained on this basis. In general we consider that both the peoples in Central America and those in other zones of the world should be allowed to solve their problems without any outside interference."

CEAUSESCU CABLES KARMAL ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU220942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul:

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the proclamation of Afghanistan's independence, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself I want to convey to you warmest congratulations and wishes for success and progress for the friendly Afghan people.

I want to express my trust that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will further develop, in the interests of our two peoples and of peace and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PRESIDENT INAUGURATES NEW SUBWAY SECTION

AU201847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1983 -- The third section of the first subway line in Romania's capital city was inaugurated on August 19 in the afternoon, in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the republic.

The completion four months earlier of the works on the first east-west subway line in the capital which is 27 km long, is a remarkable success which the designers and builders devote to Romania's great national holiday of August 23.

The commissioning of the third 7.3 km. long section of the subway line, ensures a fast and safe link between two large, heavily industrialized and populated zones of Bucharest, namely Militari and Titam. This last section of the first line will ease the urban traffic by at least 75,000 passengers/hour/way, the townfathers estimate, which will be added to the about 170,000 passengers who used to daily use the subway.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, the members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RPC, and by executives of the ministries that collaborate in building the subway.

The official inauguration took place at the "Politehnica" station, one of the four stations emplaced in crossing spots of several surface public transport itineraries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cut the ribbon of the last section of the first Bucharest subway line. The party and state leaders were invited by the builders to take a trip in the inaugurated section.

In all stations Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed with exteem by numerous Bucharesters who attended the event.

At the end, the party's general secretary congratulated the builders, designers and architects of the subway, as well as the staff of all industrial units who participate in the accomplishment of this outstanding project, and signed the visitors' book.

The general manager of the "Metroul" enterprise handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu, in behalf of the subway builders, a plaquette and a badge marking the completion of the first line of the Bucharest subway.

VISIT BY VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ANNOUNCED

LD241657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice President Bush, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to the SFRY in September 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

MCFARLANE'S MIDEAST MISSION SEEN AS 'FAILURE'

AU241347 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Failure of the U.S. Mediating Mission in the Middle East" read by announcer]

[Text] Concluding the first round of his mediating mission, Robert McFarlane, the American President's special envoy to the Middle East, has not succeeded in winning over any of the Arab states to agree with Reagan's plan on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Traveling from one Arab capital to the other, Reagan's Near East envoy McFarlane has returned to Beirut. Except, maybe in Israel, he has nowhere managed to win over his numerous interlocutors to the American plan for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, in accordance with which the Israeli withdrawal is made conditional upon the withdrawal of Syrian units.

He experienced his greatness disappointment in Cairo, where Egyptian President Husni Mubarak informed him that the Israeli must withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally and that this would create the conditions for the Syrian withdrawal. Egyptian has even offered diplomatic services to Syria, which will probably not be acceptable in Damascus, since these imply indirect contacts with Israel. Syria, that is, does not accept that the presence of its units in Lebanon should in any way be linked to Israeli aggression in that country. The government in Damascus is to ensure that Israel retains part of Lebanese territory and that the aim of the American peace mission in the Near East amounts to ensuring that the Arabs will pay as high as high a price as possible for Israeli hegemonism. It is hard to say what Washington hoped for from the Cairo visit, but everything points to the conclusion that the meeting between Reagan's envoy and Mubarak and Butrus Ghali was a total failure.

The United States is particularly worried about Egypt's desire for the Soviet Union to be involved in settling the Near East crisis. This does not suit Washington at all, and it will do everything possible to maintain its role of chief arbiter in the part of the world. However, the chances of that are becoming increasingly small, especially in view of the fact that the clashes in the PLO are weakening and that there are chances for an agreement between the PLO and Syria. The United States saw yet another possibility in that conflict for drawing the Soviet Union into the conflict between the Palestinians and Syria, something that Moscow has avoided by advocating their reconciliation in a manner ensuring that neither of the two sides could reproach it for anything. If Moscow acted differently, it would have to sacrifice either its relations with Damascus or its relations with the PLO.

McFarlane's unsuccessful visit to Cairo will enable Syria to strengthen its position in any possible negotiations, regardless of the fate of further contacts between Damascus and Washington. True, Syria's position also depends in many respects on what viewpoint it adopts as regards inviting the Palestinians to reach an agreement. What is involved in this connection is the fact that Syria has not yet responded to the address from the PLO Central Council, although it has been noticed that, recently, there have been no serious clashes between Syrian detachments in Lebanon and Yasir 'Arafat's followers. The Palestinians believe that there will be no more clashes and, judging by the statement made by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Yasir 'Arafat's close associate, in Belgrade a few days ago, conditions exist for normalizing relations between the Palestinians and Syria. True, during his visits to Arab countries, Yasir 'Arafat continues to bypass Damascus. As long as the situation in this respect continues as it is, Syria's position in relation to the Palestinians' proposal will remain unclear.

With the first round of negotiations with Israel and the Arab countries completed, without any visible results at that, the mission of Reagan's envoy is starting to be reminiscent of the unsuccessful tour of his predecessor, Philip Habib. Without any fresh ideas, another meeting with the Syrians would be meaningless, and as things stand at the moment, Washington is not prepared -- all the more so in this proelection year -- to renounce anything at all with which Israel could not agree. If all this remains the same, McFarlane might return to Washington as early as tomorrow.

DRAGAN MEETS WITH KUWAITI LEADERS 24 AUG

Focus on Bilateral Relations

LD241734 Kuwait KUNA in English 1605 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 24 (KUNA) -- A wide range of topics were covered Wednesday in official talks between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

The talks were headed on the Kuwaiti side by Acting Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Khalid Muhammad al-Gha'far and the Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Minister Tarik Ajanovic, who is accompanying the Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan on his current official visit to Kuwait.

In a statement to KUNA, Ajanovic said the talks centered on bilateral relations. Viewpoints, added Ajanovic, were identical as Kuwait and Yugoslavia are "two friendly states belonging to the non-aligned movement."

There was also agreement between the two sides in the exchanges on political and economic matters, the Yugoslav official noted.

On the political issues, he said, the Mideast question and the Iraq-Iran war were on top of the agenda together with plans for the forthcoming General Assembly debate at the United Nations.

On the economic level, Ajanovic said, the economic situation following the last UNCTAD conference of Belgrade was reviewed. The Yugoslav official described the talks as "fruitful".

Simultaneously the Acting Undersecretary of Kuwait's Foreign Ministry Khalid al-Gha'far, stressed that the talks were "important" and described the discussions as "useful and successful" and covered the entire range of issues that are of mutual interest.

Al-Gha'far said the Yugoslavs lauded the warm reception accorded to them by His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah and other officials.

They were also satisfied with the recent visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Belgrade, the Kuwaiti official pointed out.

The visiting delegation was entertained to a luncheon banquet hosted in their honor by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Acting Minister of State for the Cabinet Affairs Jasim al-Marzuq. The function was attended by a large number of highranking Foreign Ministry officials and the Yugoslav ambassador to Kuwait.

One-Day Visit Ends

LD241542 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) -- Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Mr Zvone Dragan left Kuwait after a 1-day visit.

During the visit, he met His Highness the heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO ROMANIA ON HOLIDAY

AU241100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, expressing cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the SR of Romania. The telegram expresses best wishes for the further success of the friendly Romanian people in the socialist construction of their country and emphasizes the importance of constantly advancing traditional good-neighborly relations and increasingly broad Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a congratulatory message, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, expressing best wishes for the further development of relations between the LCY and RCP.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SR of Romania, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania. In her telegram, Milka Planinc stresses the conviction that friendly relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation between the SFRY and the SR of Romania will further continue to successfully develop in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, peace, and security in the world.

On the occasion of the 23 August national holiday of Romania, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, sent congratulations to Prof Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia has sent congratulations to all members of the Romanian Trade Unions.

MACEDONIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICES, ENERGY

LD241052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Skopje, 24 Aug (TANJUG) -- All prices that were increased before the decision on price freezing was abolished and prices increased without the consent of the appropriate organs and against the regulations must, without exception, be restored to the level of 30 July 1983 or 31 December 1982. Appropriate sanctions will follow for those who do not abide by legal regulations concerning prices. In order to avoid negative consequences in the energy area and to overcome the socially unacceptable situation in which, on the eve of the ninth month of the year, the country finds itself in a situation of not having an energy balance sheet and in which this balance sheet is not being implemented, this energy supply and demand program must be adopted as soon as possible.

These are last night's conclusions from the emergency session of the Macedonian Executive Council, which discussed in detail the problems and consequences stemming from the fact that the energy balance sheet of the SFRY has not yet been finalized and the situation that came into being following the cancellation of the decision to fix maximum prices, the increase of which is having an adverse effect on the cost of living and on the workers' standard of living.

Presided over by Dragoljub Stavrev, the council decided that in order to overcome the complex situation of securing the energy requirements of the republic, it is absolutely essential to lay down the energy balance sheet of the country for this year and to secure the guarantees for its urgent implementation so that unfulfilled energy deliveries can be fulfilled. In this context, it was assessed that the failure to conclude a self-management agreement for an equal supply of oil and oil derivatives to all parts of the country has already had negative consequences in the Macedonian Socialist Republic.

MORE DIFFERENTIATION IN RADIO PROGRAMMING URGED

AU241344 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 83 p 8

[Rasko V. Jovanovic article: "The Same, and at the Same Time"]

[Summary] "If a radio listener goes 'cruising' on the dial of his radio receiver, he will quickly and easily find that on the wavelengths of our radio stations one can mostly hear the same things at the same time. If we take Radio Belgrade programs, for example, especially the First and the Second, we can find, without difficulty, how similar they are, like two peas in a pod, and synchronized at that." Radio Belgrade First and Second Programs, as well as Program 202, carry very similar programs at one and the same time, presented in the same way, and carrying the same type of music. The similarities have been particularly glaring this summer, and only the Third Program and partially Program 202 are exceptions. "It is much the same with our other radio stations, although not so pronounced, and a greater degree of differentiation is achieved between the First and the Second Programs of Radio Zagreb and Radio Sarajevo."

It seems that all the programs of any one radio station want to do everything, because of a desire to do well. What is more reproachable is that the manner of presentation is also almost identical. Programs are dominated by program blocks, presented, more or less with wit and skill and interlaced with the same popular music.

The basic problem is differentiating between the First and the Second Programs. A carefully-drafted program schedule should first avoid similar programs being carried at the same time. "Let us ask whether there is any difference between Radio Belgrade First and Second Programs in the morning." Furthermore, the programs must become more specific. "There is no doubt that the First Program should offer the listeners everything, ranging from information-political casts to science, culture, sports, and entertainment. The question arises, however: What is the Second Program offering? According to the present situation, it is offering practically the same as its elder 'brother.' Some say it should be 'cultural radio,' while others believe that it is, above all, 'radio of entertainment and light content,' and so forth."

In the past few years the Radio Belgrade Second Program has tended to broadcast some programs jointly with local radio stations. "This cooperation should be cultivated and developed, just as it is necessary to decide more obviously about other subject fields, while, of course, paying attention to the manner of presenting the programs that -- and this is beyond doubt -- should be more lively, light, and entertaining in relation to what can be heard on the waves of the First Program.

"We clearly state: The process of differentiation should not pass without reference to the results of research by respective institutions carrying out audience research. However -- and this should also be said -- slavish dependence on these results can lead to the other extreme, which would also harm the program. Therefore, the chief support of the radio in its search for its image is the ability of the program creators and their feeling for the audience, which is only possible by means of interaction with the listeners."